Numb. 34.

THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Saturday, *September* 2, to Saturday, *September* 9, 1732.

Veritas Luce clarior.

A Friend of mine was the other Day cheapening ſome Trifles at a Shopkeepers, and after a few Words, they agreed on a Price; at the lapping up this Purchaſe, the Miſtreſs of the Shop told him, People were grown very hard, for ſhe actually loſt by every Thing ſhe ſold: How then is it poſſible, replied my Friend, that you can keep on your Buſineſs? Indeed, Sir, anſwerd ſhe, I muſt of Neceſſity ſhut my Doors, had I not a very great Trade. The Reaſon, ſaid my Friend, with a Sneer, is admirable.

There are a great many Retailers, who falſly imagine that being *Hiſtorical* (the modern Phraſe for *Lying*) is much for their Advantage; and ſome of them have a Saying, *That 'tis a Pity Lying is a Sin, it is ſo uſeful in Trade*; tho', if they would examine into the Reaſon why a Number of Shopkeepers raiſe conſiderable Eſtates, while others, who have ſet out with better Fortunes have become Bankrupts; they will find, that the former made up with Truth, Diligence and Probity, what they wanted in Stock, and the latter have been guilty of impoſing on ſuch Cuſtomers as they found had no Skill in their Goods. The former's Character raiſes a Credit which ſupplies the Want of Fortune, and their fair Dealing, brings them Cuſtom; whereas none will return to buy of him, by whom he has been once defrauded. If People in Trade would judge rightly, we might buy blindfold, and they would ſave, both to themſelves and Cuſtomers, the Uneaſineſs of Haggling.

Tho' there are Numbers of Shopkeepers, who ſcorn that mean Vice of *Lying*, and whoſe Word may very ſafely be relied on; yet there are too many, who will endeavour to deceive, and, backing their Falſities with Aſſeverations, pawn their Salvation to raiſe their Price. As Example works more than Precept, and my ſole View being the Good and Intereſt of my Countrymen, whom I could wiſh without Vice or Folly, I ſhall ſhew the Eſteem of *Truth*, and the Abhorrence of *Falſity* among the Antients.

Auguſtus triumphing over *Mark Anthony* & *Cleopatra*, among other Captives, brought to *Rome* a Prieſt about 60 Years old. The Senate being inform'd that this Man was never detected in a *Lie*, and thought never to have been guilty of one, not only reſtored him to his Liberty, but made him a High Prieſt, and raiſed him a Statue. This Prieſt thus honoured, was an *Ægyptian*, and an Enemy to *Rome*, but this Virtue covered all Obſtacles: Whereas *Pamphilus* was a *Roman* Citizen, whoſe Body was denied Burial, his Eſtate confiſcated, his Houſe raz'd, and his Wife and Children baniſhed the *Roman* Territories, for his having been a noted and irreclaimable *Liar*. Can there be a greater Demonſtration of Reſpect to *Truth* than this of the *Romans*, who raiſed an Enemy to the greateſt Honour, and expoſed a Citizen's Family to the greateſt Contumely!

There is no Excuſe for *Lying*, neither is there any equally deſpicable and dangerous with a *Liar*, no Man being in Safety who frequents his Company; for who will *lie* (ſays the *Engliſh* Proverb) will *ſwear*; and ſuch an one may take away my Life, turn my Family a begging, and ruin my Reputation, whenever he ſhall find it for his Intereſt: For if a Man will *lie* and *ſwear* in his Shop to get a Trifle, why ſhould we queſtion his doing of it, when he may hope to make his Fortune by his *Perjury*! the Crime is in itſelf ſo mean, that to call a Man a *Liar*, is every where eſteemed an Affront

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not to be forgiven. If any have Lenity enough to allow the *Dealer*'s Excuſe for this baſe Practice, yet I believe they will allow none for the *Gentleman* who is addicted to this Vice, and muſt look upon him as a Wretch undeſerving the Name; and that the World does ſo, is viſible, by the Contempt with which he is mentioned whenever there is Occaſion to name him.

Epimenides the Philoſopher, gave the *Rhodians* this Definition of *Truth*, That ſhe was Companion of the Gods, the Joy of Heaven, the Light of the Earth, the Baſis of Juſtice, and the Foundation of good Policy. *Eſchines* told the ſame People, that *Truth* was a Virtue, without which, Force was enfeebled, Juſtice corrupted; Humility was Diſſimulation, Patience intolerable, Chaſtity diſſembled, Liberty loſt, and Pity ſuperfluous. *Pharmacus* the Philoſopher, told the *Romans*, that *Truth* was the Centre in which all things reſted; a Chart to ſail by, a Remedy for all Evils, and a Light to the whole World. *Anaxarchus* ſpeaking of *Truth*, to the *Lacedemonians*, ſaid, It was Health incapable of Sickneſs; Life not ſubject to Death; an Elixir which healeth all; a Sun not to be obſcured; a Moon without Eclipſe; an Herb that never withereth; a Gate that is never cloſed, and a Path which never fatigues the Traveller.

But if we are blind to the Beauties of *Truth*, it's aſtoniſhing that we ſhould not open our Eyes to the Inconveniencies of Falſities; for a Man given to Romance, muſt be always on his Guard, for Fear of contradicting, and expoſing himſelf to the Deriſion of his Hearers: For the moſt *Hiſtorical* would avoid the odious Character; tho' 'tis impoſſible for any, with all their Circumſpection, to travel long in this Road, without being diſcovered; and then what Shame, what Confuſion follows! he is continually anxious to hide himſelf from the Knowledge of the World, and loads his Memory with Trifles, for fear of being taken with his own Words. Whereas, who is a Votary to *Truth*, never heſitates for an Anwer, never wrecks his Invention, to make the Sequel quadrate with the foregoing Part of his Diſcourſe; is not obliged to burden his Memory with minute Circumſtances, ſince *Truth* eaſily recollects them, ſpeaks openly, and will repeat the ſame Thing often, without varying; which a *Liar* can hardly do, without that neceſſary Gift, a good Memory.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, April 25.

SOME Advices from Italy ſay, the Genoeſe having met another French Ship, loaded with Proviſion and Ammunition for the Malecontents of Corſica, they attacked and took her, after having kill'd part of the Crew for Reſiſting. We are even aſſured, that the Miniſters of the Republick having received this News by an Expreſs, they went immediately to Verſailles, to lay before the King's Miniſters the Reaſons for this new Attack.

Frankfort, April 30. The late Elector of Mentz has ordered by his Will, that his Body ſhall not be opened after his Deceaſe, according to Cuſtom, but laid in a very plain Coffin, without Title, Inſcription or other Ornament; and he has choſe for his Epitaph only theſe Words; *Hic jacet Franciſcus-Ludovicus, Peccator*; which is as much as to ſay, *Here lies Francis Lewis, a Sinner.*

Amſterdam, May 7. We ſee Letters from Italy, which mention a bloody Fight between the Imperialiſts and Malecontents of Corſica, wherein the former are ſaid to have loſt a great many Men.

Vienna, June 4. We have Advice that the Duke of Lorrain arrived the 2d Inſtant at Neuſtadt, where his Royal Highneſs viewed the Fortifications, and was to ſet out this Day for Presburg, to take Poſſeſſion of the Viceroyalty of Hungary. The Council of War has ſent Orders to the Regiments in thoſe parts to provide a ſufficient Guard for his Royal Highneſs the whole Journey: 'Tis ſaid that the Coach made here for the ſaid Prince, which was ſent laſt Week to Presburg, coſt 12,000 Florins; and it is alſo ſaid, that his Royal Highneſs will go to Italy next Autumn, and paſs the Winter at Milan or Naples. There was lately brought to the Fiſh Market here from Hungary, a Sturgeon, taken in the River Danube, which was 5 Ells and a Half long, and 2 and 3 Quarters broad. The Roe was 88 l. weight, the Entrals 74, and the Body 805. In all 967 l. Weight.

Hamburg, June 9. Count Seckendorf, who arrived here from Copenhagen, is well pleaſed with the Succeſs of his Negociations, having, 'tis ſaid, concluded an Offenſive & Defenſive Alliance between the Emperor, the Czarina, the King of Denmark, and as (ſome ſay) the King of Great Britain, and that by this Treaty his Daniſh Majeſty is to guaranty the Pragmatick Sanction in its full

full Extent, and for that Purpoſe is to keep on Foot 12,000 Men for the Service of his Imperial Majeſty.

LONDON, *May* 10.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Wm. Wilſon, *Commander of the Ship* Neptune, *dated at* Alicant, March 19. N.S. *when ſhe was juſt arrived from* Algier. An Ambaſſador from the Court of France to the Dey of Algier imbarked about 10 Days before I left Marſeilles; when he arrived at Algier, he told the Dey that I was at Marſeilles, and that my Ship and Cargo, with Damages, were reſtored me. The Dey had made a Preſent of ſome Horſes to the Ambaſſador for his Maſter, which were put on board a French Veſſel, but on my Ship's appearing in Sight, the Dey ſent for the Ambaſſador, and told him, the Ship muſt not depart 'till he ſaw me. On my getting in, I waited on him; he ſaid, he hoped the French had made me good Satisfaction for taking, plundering, and detaining me; but I told him, I had only got the Ship & Cargo again, on which he ſent for the Ambaſſador and French Conſul, & asked them, what they meant by abuſing him, and gave the Ambaſſador a Letter, with which, he order'd him to repair to his Maſter with Speed: deſiring to know whether he was at War or in Peace with France; if at War, he might bombard Algier when he pleaſed, for that he was ready to receive him. He ordered alſo the French Conſul home, but firſt to pay me my Demands, for that I loaded at Bonne by his Direction. After he had turned them from his Preſence, I was ſent for by him, and told, that the Crown of Great Britain was more affronted than himſelf, the French Man of War not daring to meddle with me on his Coaſt; adding, that I might obſerve he run the Riſque of a War with France on Account of an Affair the Britiſh Nation ought to reſent.

June 12. Yeſterday being the Inauguration of his preſent Majeſty to the Throne, the ſame was obſerved throughout this City and Suburbs, with all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy. Her Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry at Kenſington, at Noon the Guns were fired in the Park and at the Tower, and the Evening was concluded with Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, &c.

Maidſtone, April 7. Yeſterday Will. Ragley, who received Sentence of Death at the laſt Aſſizes at Rocheſter, for ſhooting his Wife, was executed here. He behaved himſelf while under Sentence in a very unconcerned Manner, ſhewing little or no Sorrow for what he had done. When he came to the Place of Execution, he ſaid to the Spectators, who were very numerous, *Good People, I am ſorry to ſee you here; but, pray take Warning by me, and for God's ſake, above all Things, mind This that I ſay; & That is, take Care of loaded Guns, and Women's Tongues; for that his Wife had been the Occaſion of his Misfortune.* When he was coming out of the Jail, the Keeper told him he was ſorry it was his Buſineſs, but he muſt hand-cuff him; and he made Anſwer, *that he was very welcome*, and held out both his Hands.

Marksbury in Somerſetſhire, March 6. A very melancholy Accident has lately happened to this Neighbourhood, an Hearſe was hired to bring a Corpſe to be buried in our Pariſh, and a great Number of People, (almoſt all our Inhabitants, and many others) attended the Funeral. But this very Hearſe (as it now appears) having juſt before carried a Corpſe that died of the Small-pox, and burſt in it, brought ſuch an Infection with it, as few of the Company eſcaped. This Diſtemper ſo terrible to Country People) broke out in above forty Families at once.

Portſmouth in New-England, July 7. Capt. Reed in 11 Weeks from Biddeford, informs us, there is laid before the Parliament a Bill prohibiting our Timber Trade with Spain; & and that an Act had paſſed for renewing the Duty upon Salt, without charging Stock in Hand, ſo that ſome Perſons who were before apprized of it, have bought up moſt of the Salt in the Kingdom, had got vaſt Eſtates thereby, the Duty being 6s. 8d. Sterling per Hundred.

New-York, July 24. By a Dutch Print we are informed, that the Board of Admiralty in England, have order'd a Squadron of 27 Line of Battle Ships of War to be fitted out with all Expedition, to go to Gibraltar and Port Mahon, under the Command of two Admirals. That the French are forming a Camp upon the Moſelle of 50 Battallions and 80 Squadrons, upon Pretence to inure their Men to Arms.

CHARLESTOWN, *Sept.* 9.

On Thurſday laſt, His Excellency *Robert Johnſon*, Eſq; our Governor, by and with the Advice of the Honourable Council, iſſued out a Proclamation, proroguing the Aſſembly to Tueſday the 7th of *November* next.

Exported from this Place ſince *Nov.* 1, 1731, to *Sept.* 8, 1732. Rice 35,609 Barrels, and 558 Baggs. Pitch 23,420. Tar 4,115. Turpentine 1,260. Whereof 8,376 Barrels and 558 Bags of Rice for Foreign Markets.

Prices of the following Goods. Rice 40 s. per Hund. Pitch 40 s. per Bar. Tar 40 s Turpentine None. Skins 13 s. 9 d. per Pound. Indian Corn 15 s. per Buſhel. Wine 80 l. per Pipe. Flour 50 s. Middling Bread 4 l. 10 s. Brown ditto 3 l. White ditto 6 l. Milk Biſket None. Barbadoes Rum 15 s. per Hogſh. Boſton 12 s. 6d. Lime Juice 12 s. 6 d. per Gall. Salt 12 s. 6 d. per Buſhel. Melaſſes None. Staves 14 l. per Thouſ.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Charleſtown, *Entred inwards*,
Sloop Little Gipſy, Wm. Vaughan, from Providence.

Entred out.
Sloop St. Philip, George Dewar, for St. Chriſtophers.
Ship Batchelor's Delight, John Says, for Liverpool.

Cleared for Departure.
Sloop Ruby, John Tucker, to Barbadoes.

TO be Sold by Mr. *Iſaac Chardon* good blue welſh Cottons and Planes, fine Gulick Hollands and other ſorts of fine Linnens, Cambricks fine and coarſe, cambrick Muſlins, and other ſorts, Callicoes, black Silks, ſuperfine broad Lace and Edgings, Jewels, Fans, gold and ſilver Laced Hats, felt Hats; beſt New-England Axes, Shot, Plow-Shares and Coulters, Coffee Mills, Bohea Tea by Retale at 3 l. 10 s. per Pound, Arrack, Rheniſh Wine: With ſundry other ſorts of Goods at reaſonable Rates.

N. B. *There is a ſcarlet Whitney Cloak left at the above Houſe about 2 Months ago; Any Perſon deſcribing the Marks, may have it again.*